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The London Gazette.

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From Saturday October 16, to Tuesday October 19, 1756.

AT the Court at *Kenſington*, the 13th Day of October 1756,

PRESENT,

The King's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS the Time limited by His Majeſty's Order in Council of the 29th of April laſt, for prohibiting the Exporting out of this Kingdom, or carrying Coaſtwiſe, Gunpowder, Salt Petre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, will expire upon the 29th Day of this Inſtant October: And whereas it is judged expedient for His Majeſty's Service, and the Safety of this Kingdom, that the ſame ſhould be continued for ſome longer Time, — His Majeſty doth therefore, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, hereby order, require, prohibit and command, that no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever (except the Maſter General of the Ordnance for His Majeſty's Service) do at any Time, during the Space of Six Months, to commence from the ſaid 29th of this Inſtant October, (being the Expiration of the Time limited by His Majeſty's aforeſaid Order in Council) preſume to tranſport into any Parts out of this Kingdom, or carry Coaſtwiſe, any Gunpowder, Salt Petre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, or ſhip or lade any Gunpowder, Salt Petre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, on board any Ship or Veſſel, in order to tranſporting the ſame into any Parts beyond the Seas, or carrying the ſame Coaſtwiſe, without Leave or Permiſſion in that Behalf firſt obtained from His Majeſty or His Privy Council, upon Pain of incurring and ſuffering the reſpective Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by an Act paſſed the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, entituled, "An Act to "impower His Majeſty to prohibit the Exportation of Salt Petre;" and to inforce the Law for "impowering His Majeſty to prohibit "the Exportation of Gunpowder, or any Sort "of Arms and Ammunition, and alſo to impower His Majeſty to reſtrain the carrying "Coaſtwiſe of Salt Petre, Gunpowder, or any "Sort of Arms or Ammunition." And the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Maſter General of the Ordnance, and His Majeſty's Secretary at War, are to give the neceſſary Directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain. *W. Blair.*

[Price Two-Pence.]

Kenſington, October 19.

LAST Saturday Morning Colonel Lentulus, Aid de Camp to his Pruſſian Majeſty, arrived here from the Pruſſian Army in Bohemia, with Letters to the King, which he had the Honour to deliver to His Majeſty in a private Audience.

Berlin, October 9.

We have juſt received the following authentick Relation of the Action at Lowoſchutz, on the 1ſt Inſtant, between his Majeſty's Army and that of the Auſtrians.

On the 28th of September, the King ſet out from his Camp at Sedlitz, and joined his Army in Bohemia, which he had ſent forward under the Command of Marſhal Keith, in order to take Poſſeſſion of and ſecure the Paſſes into Bohemia. This Army was incamped near Auſſig, and conſiſted only of 25000 Men, becauſe the King had been obliged to leave the main Body of his Troops in the neighbourhood of Pirna, in order to keep the Saxon Camp blocked up. The King, upon his Arrival, reſolved to march forward. He formed a Van-Guard of eight Battalions, ten Squadrons of Dragoons, and eight of Huſſars. He put himſelf at the Head of this Body, and marched to Tournitz; and ordered his Army to follow him in two Columns, the one by the Way of Proſcobot, and the other by the ſame Way his Van-guard had taken. From Tournitz he marched, with his Van, towards Welmina, where he arrived that Evening, an Hour before Sun-ſet. There he ſaw the Auſtrian Army, with its Right Wing at Lowoſchutz, and its Left towards the Egra. That very Evening, the King, himſelf, occupied, with ſix Battalions, a hollow, and ſome [illegible] Grounds, which command Lowoſchutz, and which he reſolved to make uſe of, the next Day, in order to march out againſt the Auſtrians. The Army arrived, in the Night, at Welmina, where the King only formed his Battalions behind one another, and the Squadrons in the ſame Manner, which remained, all Night, in this Poſition; the King himſelf, ſetting up all Night, and having no other covering but his Cloak, before a little Fire, at the Head of his Troops. On the 1ſt of October, at Break of Day, he took with him his principal General Officers, and ſhewed them the Ground which he intended to occupy with his Army, viz. the Infantry, forming the firſt Line, to occupy two high Hills, and the Bottom betwixt them; ſome

ſome Battalions, to form the ſecond Line; and the third, to be compoſed of the whole Cavalry. The King made all poſſible Diſpatch in duely ſtrenthening the Wings of his Army upon theſe Hills: The Infantry at the Right poſſeſſed themſelves of their Poſt, and took all their Precautions in order to ſecure it effectually; whilſt the Left was forming, it fell immediately into an Engagement with the Enemy's Pandours, Croatians, and Grenadiers, who were poſted in Vineyards, incloſed with Stone-Walls. We advanced up in this Manner, till we came to the Declivity of the Hills towards the Enemy, from whence we ſaw the Town of Lowoſchutz filled with a great Body of Infantry, and a large Battery of 12 Pieces of Cannon before it, and the Cavalry formed Chequer-wiſe, and in a Line between Lowoſchutz and the Village of Sauſchitz. There being a thick Fog, this was all that could be perceived. The King ſent to reconnoitre; and the Reports confirmed all that had been judged of the Enemy's Poſition. After the King had found, that the Battalions were poſſeſſed of that Hollow, in the Manner he had ordered it, he thought, that the firſt Thing to be done, was to drive back the Enemy's Cavalry, which ſtood in his Front. And with this View he ordered his own Cavalry to advance; formed them before his firſt Line of Infantry, and immediately attacked the Enemy's; which was broke: But, as the Enemy had placed, behind their Cavalry in hollow Places and Ditches, a great Body of Infantry with ſeveral Pieces of Cannon, our Cavalry, through the Briſkneſs of their Attack, found themſelves expoſed to the Fire of this Cannon and of the Infantry; which obliged them to return and form again under the Protection of our Infantry and Cannon, without the Auſtrian Cavalry daring to purſue them. After they had formed again, they returned to the Charge; then, neither the Fire of 60 Pieces of the Enemy's Cannon, nor that of their Infantry, which lay in thoſe hollow Places, nor the Ditches, which they had in their Front, could prevent them from totally defeating the whole Auſtrian Cavalry, and from forcing the Infantry, which was poſted in thoſe Ditches. After this Charge was over, the King ordered his Cavalry up to the Hill again behind his Infantry, where he drew them up. In the mean Time, the Cannonading ſtill continued; and the Enemy made all poſſible Efforts to flank the Left of our Infantry. The King perceived the Neceſſity of ſupporting it, and ordered the Battalions of the Firſt Line to turn to the Left; the Battalions of the ſecond Line filled up the Intervals, which had been occaſioned by this Motion; ſo that the Cavalry formed the ſecond Line, which ſupported the Infantry. At the ſame Time, the whole Left of the Infantry, marching on gradually, wheeled about, attacked the Town of Lowoſchutz in Flank, in Spite of the Cannon and the prodigious Infantry of the Enemy; ſet the Suburbs on Fire, carry'd the Poſt, and put the whole Army to Flight: After which Marſhal Brown retired to the other Side of the Egra, and took his Camp at Budin. The King of Pruſſia not only gained the Field of Battle, but that Day eſtabliſhed his Head Quarters at Lowoſchutz. The Prince of Bevern has ſignalized himſelf beyond any Thing that can be ſaid in his Praiſe. Never were ſuch Inſtances of Valour ſeen as well in the Cavalry, as Infantry. The Enemy's Army was 60000 Men ſtrong; and, notwithſtanding ſuch a Superiority, our Infantry forced incloſed Vineyards, and Stone Houſes; and, from Seven in the Morning till Three in the Afternoon, they ſuſtained the Fire of the Cannon and of the Infantry, and eſpecially the Attack of Lowoſchutz, which laſted, without Intermiſſion, 'till the Enemy was drove out of it. Major Muller, of the Artillery, behaved to Admiration. The Major Generals of Cavalry, Luderitz and Oertz, are killed, as well as Colonel Holzendorff of the Gens d'Arms. General Quadt, of the Infantry, is alſo kill'd. The Loſs of the Enemy is computed to amount to between 6 and 7000 Men, killed and wounded. We have taken 500 Priſoners; amongſt whom is Prince Lobkowitz; five Pieces of Cannon, and three Pair of Colours are fallen into our Hands: And we have loſt, in all, 2000 Men, killed and wounded.

From the Camp at Budin in Bohemia, Sept. 24, 1756.

General Wied, whom his Excellency Marſhal Brown had detached with the Grenadiers and Huſſars, ordered Colonel Peronni, with 8 Companies of Grenadiers, and 200 Horſe, to advance to Peterſvalde: He was there attacked by a Body of Pruſſians on the 13th in the Morning, and repulſed them three Times: But the whole Corps under the Prince of Brunſwic advancing, he abandoned Peterſvalde, which he could no longer defend againſt the Superiority of the Enemy, and retired to Nolendorf, and from thence, on the 15th, to Auſſig, where General Wied, with the reſt of the Corps, remained: He was attacked a ſecond Time on the 17th, and repulſed the Enemy with great Bravery; but as the whole Corps under the Command of the Prince of Brunſwic was coming up to attack him, he abandoned Auſſig, and took Poſſeſſion of the Poſt of Lowoſchutz. We loſt two Huſſars, and had one Lieutenant and four Soldiers wounded. The Loſs of the Enemy muſt be more conſiderable, as ſeveral Waggons with wounded Men were ſent away. The Army decamped on the 14th, in three Columns, from Kolin: One Column took its Rout by Koſteliz, and the other two by Prague. On the 20th, 21ſt, and 22d, they entered this Camp, after which a regular Camp was marked out along the Egra, into which the Army entered the 23d, in order of Battle, in two Lines.

Within theſe few Days, near 60 Deſerters from the Enemy, have come into our Camp.

The Battalions of Carlſtadt, and of the Bannat of Croatia, arrive ſucceſſively.

The Saxon Army continues blocked up in their Camp at Pirna, by the Pruſſians.

His Excellency Marſhal Brown having received Advice the 24th, that the Caſtle of Tetſchen, where there was a Captain with ſome Invalids, had been attacked with Cannon, and forced to ſurrender, ſent a Detachment under the Orders of Lieutenant Colonel Maceligot, to take Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle of Schrekſtein.

The 25th he was attacked by the Pruſſians, but he repulſed them; and in his Turn he attacked the Bridge they had over-againſt Auſſig, and by forcing the Head of it, obliged them to retire

retire with Loſs, and to with-draw the Bridge: In theſe two little Affairs we had one Croat killed, and four wounded. The ſame Day the Marſhal ſent a large Detachment to Leitmaritz to ſecure the Country on the other Side of the Elbe, from the Incurſions of the Enemy's Parties. Our Huſſars and Croats daily bring in Priſoners.

General Haddick arrived here ſome Days ago with his Regiment; alſo five Battalions of Croats have joined us.

As we have received Advice that the Pruſſian Army is in Motion, we hold ourſelves in Readineſs to march; ſo probably we are on the Point of coming to an Action. Several Pruſſian Deſerters arrive in our Camp; we give every one a certain Sum of Money; we buy their Arms and Horſes, and give them Paſſports to go where they pleaſe.

On the 30th arrived here General Count Lucheſi. He ſhines as much by his uncommon Valour, as by his other Qualities in the Art of War, ſo his Arrival cauſed a univerſal Joy in all the Army.

Bruſſels, Oct. 15. On Saturday laſt, the Letters from Holland brought us an Account of a Victory gained on the 1ſt Inſtant at Lowoſchutz, by the King of Pruſſia, over the Auſtrians, commanded by Marſhal Brown; but the next Evening a Courier arrived here from Vienna, with the following Particulars of of that Action.

Marſhal Brown's Relation to their Imperial Majeſties, of the Battle of the 1ſt of October.

The 30th of September, the King of Pruſſia marched in the Night, at the Head of 40000 men, towards the Imperial Army.

Marſhal Brown being informed of it, cauſed the Vineyard and Avenues to be occupied by more than 1000 Croats on each Side, and from thence began to fire about 2 o'Clock in the Morning.

At Break of Day the Pruſſian Army was ſeen through the narrow Paſſes of Welmina, where they formed themſelves on the Hills to the Right, on the Left, and in the Bottom of Lowoſchutz, and the Battle began at 7 o'Clock, when the Fog cleared up.

The Fire on both Sides was very briſk, and the Pruſſian Cannonade ſuch, that every one agreed they had never heard any thing like it; notwithſtanding which, the Imperial Troops performed Prodigies of Valour, by ſuſtaining the Fire of the Artillery with the greateſt Firmneſs, and by repulſing the Enemy's Attacks ſeveral times.

The Pruſſians finding their Efforts vain, began to throw red hot Balls into the Village of Lowoſchutz, and ſet fire to it; our Infantry thus finding themſelves between the Fire of the Village and the Enemy's Attack, were obliged to quit the Eminence on the Right of the Village, to form themſelves in the Plain; after which the Fire ſlackened, and ceaſed entirely at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

His Pruſſian Majeſty retired behind the Field of Battle, upon which Marſhal Brown remained the whole Night; but finding the next Day that they were in Want of Water, his Excellency returned to his Camp at Budin on the 2d. and the Pruſſians had not yet taken Poſſeſſion of the Village of Lowoſchutz.

The Imperial Cavalry performed Wonders, driving back that of the Enemy twice, ſo that they did not dare appear again, and were obliged to retire behind their Infantry.

The Number of the Killed and Wounded on the Part of the Imperialiſts, do not amount to 2000 Men; of the Officers of Diſtinction, General Radicati and Colonel Szentilani are killed, General Prince Lobkowitz is wounded and Priſoner, General Rantzow, Col. Caroli, Adjutant General Hager, and the Marſhal's Son, wounded; Gourſville and Laſſi are alſo wounded.

The Enemy's Loſs muſt be much more conſiderable; we are aſſured that three of their Generals are killed; we have made ſome hundreds Priſoners, among whom are a great many officers.

Victualling-Office, October 11, 1756.

The Commiſſioners for Victualling His Majeſty's Navy do hereby give Notice, that on Wedneſday the 8th of December next, exactly at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, they will be ready to treat with ſuch Perſons as are inclinable to undertake the Victualling ſuch of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels as ſhall arrive at Leith, Leith Road, and Firth of Edinburgh, and be in want of Proviſions. The Conditions of the Contract may be ſeen at the Secretary's Office at the Victualling Office, London, or by applying to the Collector of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms at Leith.

Advertiſements.

This Day is publiſhed,

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Interſperſed with Obſervations and Remarks, taken from the beſt Authors who have wrote upon that Subject.

By an OFFICER.

Printed by W. JOHNSTON, at the *Golden-Ball*, in St. *Paul's Church Yard.*

ALL Perſons who had any Claim or Demand on the Eſtate and Effects of Dorothy Walker, late Mercer and Draper in Whitehaven, on or before the 8th Day of February 1755, at which Time ſhe made an Aſſignment of her Eſtate and Effects to Mr. John Todd, Attorney at Law, and Mr. William Skyrin, Merchant, both of Whitehaven aforeſaid, in Truſt for her Creditors, for the Purpoſes therein mentioned; are deſired to ſend a Proof of their reſpective Debts, due at that Time, to the ſaid John Todd, or the ſaid William Skyrin, on or before the 20th Day of November next, when a final Dividend is intended to be made of the aſſign'd Effects, otherwiſe they will be excluded the Benefit of any Dividend from the ſame.

TO